



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

VOL. 4.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1838.

NO. 21.

THE
MISSISKOU STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

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To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

LOVE NEVER SLEEPS.

'Love never sleeps!' The mother's eye
Bends o'er her dying infant's bed;
And as she marks the moments fly,
White death creeps on with noiseless tread,
Faint and distressed she sits and weeps
With beating heart—'Love never sleeps!'

Yet, 'e'en that sad and fragile form
Forgets the tumult of her breast;
Despite the horrors of the storm,
O'erburthened Nature sinks to rest;
But o'er them both another keeps
His midnight watch—'Love never sleeps!'

Around—above—the angel bands
Stoop o'er the care-worn sons of men;
With pitying eyes and eager hands,
They raise the soul to hope again;
Free as the air, their pity sweeps
The storms of time—'Love never sleeps!'

And round—beneath—and over all—
O'er men and angels, earth and heaven,
A higher bends! The slightest call
Is answered—and relief is given
In hours of woe, when sorrow sleeps
The heart in pain—'He never sleeps!'

Oh, God of Love! our eyes to thee,
Tired of the world's false radiance, turn;
And as we view thy parity,
We feel our hearts within us burn;
Convinced that in the lowest depths
Of human ill, 'Love never sleeps!'

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

Courtship on a fragment of the wreck of the Pulaski.

Many interesting as well as painful incidents connected with that awful disaster, are related by those who have seen and conversed with persons saved from that wreck. Amongst others the following is told of a Mr. Ridge, from New-Orleans, and a Miss Onslow, from one of the Southern States, two of the unfortunates who were picked up on the fifth day about 20 miles from land. It is stated of the gentleman, that he had been sitting on the deck alone for half an hour previous to the accident. Another gentleman who was walking near him at the time of the explosion was thrown overboard, and himself was precipitated nearly over the side and stunned. He recovered immediately as he supposed, when he heard some one remark, 'get out the boats—she is sinking.'—He was not acquainted with a solitary individual on the boat. Under such circumstances, it is natural to suppose he would feel quite as much concern for himself as any one else. He was consequently among the foremost of those who sought the small boat for safety, and was about to step into it when he discovered a young lady, whom he recognized as one whose appearance had sundry times during the passage arrested his attention. Her protector was the gentleman who was walking on the deck and blown overboard. He sprang towards her, to take her into the small boat, but in the crowd and confusion he lost sight of her, and he supposed she was with some other friend. During his fruitless search the small boat shoved off. The wreck was fast sinking. The night rang with the prayers and shrieks of the hopeless and the drowning. He turned away in despair, and tumbled over a coil of small rope. He caught up the rope—lashed together a couple of settees—threw them up on an old sail and a small empty cask, and thus equipped launched upon the raging element.

It was all the work of a moment. He believed death inevitable, and that effort was his last grasp for life. His vessel bore him up much better than he expected, and he was consoling himself with his escape such as it was, while others were perishing all around him, when he discovered a female struggling for life almost within his grasp. He left his ark—swam twice his length—seized his object, and returned safely to his craft again, which proved sufficient to sustain them both, but with their heads and shoulders above water. The female was the young lady for whom he had lost a passage in the small boat. She fancied the float would be unable to support them both and said, 'You will have to let me go and save yourself.' He replied, 'We live or we die together.' Soon after, they drifted upon a piece of the wreck probably a part of the same floor or partition, torn asunder by the explosion. This with the aid of the settees, fastened beneath it, proved sufficient to keep them out of the water. About this time one of

the small boats came towards them, but already heavily loaded. He implored them to take in the young lady. But she said, no, she could but die—he had saved her life, and she could not leave him. They were fairly at sea, without the least morsel to eat or drink, in a scorching climate... the young lady in her night clothes, and himself with nothing upon him but his shirt and a thin pair of pantaloons, already much torn. Of the boat which bore them all in quiet and safety but half an hour before, nothing was to be seen but scattered pieces of the wreck. The small boats were on their way towards the land—their own craft being light and lightly loaded, drifted fast away from a scene indescribably heart-rending, and which he still shudders to think of.

At daylight nothing was visible to them but the heavens and waste of waters. In the course of the day they came in sight of land and for a time were confident of reaching it...but during the succeeding night the wind changed, and soon after daylight next morning, it vanished again, and with it all their lively hopes of escaping from their dilemma. On the third morning a sail hove in sight—but she was entirely beyond hailing distance. When found they were sadly burned by the sun—starved and exhausted, though still in possession of their faculties and able to move and talk. But their pain and sufferings were not without their pleasure & enjoyment. The romantic part of the story of their expedition is yet to be told, and there's no telling how much longer they would have subsisted on the same food that seems to have aided at least in sustaining them so well such an incredible length of time.

The intrepidity he displayed—the risk he ran—the danger he incurred, and above all the magnanimity he evinced in saving her life, strangers as they were to each other, at the imminent hazard of his own, elicited from her at once, the warmest and strongest feelings of gratitude towards him, and before the tortures of hunger and thirst commenced, kindled that passion which burns nowhere else, as it burns in a woman's bosom. On the other hand her good sense, her fortitude and presence of mind at the most perilous moment and particularly her readiness to meet and share with him the fate which awaited them excited on his part an attachment which was neither to be disguised nor deferred. And there upon the 'waters wild' amid the terrors which surrounded, and which threatened them, in presence of an all-seeing God, did they pledge their mutual love and declare, if their lives were spared, their destiny, which misfortune had united, should then be made as inseparable, as escape from it was now impossible.

After their rescue, he informed her that a sense of duty impelled him to apprise her that by the misfortune which had befallen them, he had lost every dollar he possessed on earth (amounting to about 25,000 dollars,) that he was in 'poverty to his very lips,'—a beggar among strangers, without the means of paying for a single meal of victuals, and painful as was the thought of separation to him, he offered to release her, from her engagement, if it was her choice to leave him. She burst into tears at the very thought of separation, and asked him if he thought it was possible for the poverty of this word to drive them to a more desperate extremity than that which they had suffered thus together. He assured her of his willingness to endure for her the same trial again and of the joy, more than he could express which he felt, seeing her so willing to fulfill her engagement, which it is said is soon to be consummated. It was not till then that he was made acquainted with the fact, that his lady love is heiress to an estate worth 200,000 dollars. Who would not be shipwrecked, and henceforth, who will say, 'matches are not made in heaven.'

Three Slaves Tried for Murder.

The Staunton, Va., Spectator of Thursday last contains the particulars of the trial of the three slaves, Andrew, Lucinda, and Caroline, for the murder of the two children of their master, Mr. Mayse, of Bath county, Va.

On Friday, the 10th of August, two little daughters of Mr. Mayse, one aged something more than seven years, and the other probably from 12 to 18 months younger, who had been going to school for some time, about three quarters of a mile from their father's house, having failed to return home at the usual time, their mother became uneasy at their delay, and caused a search to be made for them, supposing they had strayed off for the purpose of gathering wild berries, and had lost their way. Her alarm was increased, by the fact that her husband was absent at the Hot Springs, and night was fast approaching.

For some time the search was unsuccessful,

but at length the children were found lying dead, near the road by which their father must necessarily pass on his return home, with their throats cut from ear to ear. Suspicion soon attached to three negroes, viz: a man named Andrew, a woman named Lucinda, and a girl about 14 years old, named Caroline, all of whom belonged to Mr. Mayse. A coroner's inquest was held over the bodies, and a great deal of testimony was examined, which so confirmed the previous suspicions that the three negroes were arrested and committed to jail, and a warrant issued to convene a court for a trial on the 22d of August. Immediately after the arrest, Caroline, the girl, made a disclosure, criminating Lucinda, who was her own mother, and the man named Andrew.

On the trial, which took place on the day above mentioned, two of the accused, Andrew and Lucinda, were separately arraigned, and the girl Caroline was brought forward as a witness. Her testimony was to the following purport:

On the evening of the murder, Lucinda, her mother, left the house of her master for the ostensible purpose of gathering blackberries. As she went from the house she told the witness that she must go down towards the schoolhouse, and meet the children, as they came from school, and bring them up to the gate over the hill, and that she would show them another blackberry patch. The witness accordingly took the child of Mayse which she was nursing, about fifteen months old, and went towards the school house, until she met the children on their return home.

She readily persuaded them to accompany her to the place designated, which was about 400 yards from the house of Mr. Mayse, on the road, & near the gate which led into one of the fields. The ground on one side of the road, at this point, was in a forest, and on the other was cleared, with the exception of bushes, which had grown up in the field. The situation was quite public for that remote section of the country, as the road was occasionally a good deal travelled.

When the witness reached the point designated she found the prisoners Lucinda and Andrew waiting for them, the latter leaning on the fence, with his sleeves rolled up to his shoulders. Almost immediately upon their reaching the spot, Lucinda seized the eldest child, who finding herself so roughly handled, begged Lucinda not to hurt her, as she had never done her any harm.—Lucinda made no reply to this prayer for mercy, but catching hold of the head of her victim, she drew it violently back so as to leave the throat fully exposed, and standing behind her held her firmly in this position, until Andrew, with a single stroke of a shuemaker's knife, cut her throat almost from ear to ear.

Lucinda then relinquished her hold, and the poor little innocent, with its eyes rolled upwards in agony, and with uplifted hands, staggered forward, describing in her course a half circle, with the blood spouting from every vein and artery, until she fell prostrate upon her face and expired without a groan. The other victim, terrified beyond expression at the horrible scene which she had just witnessed, fled into a corner of the fence, and with outstretched arms implored for mercy. But she might as well have appealed to hungry tigers. Andrew rushed upon her, dragged her from her place of refuge, and handed her over to Lucinda, who held her in the same situation in which her sister met her horrible fate, and Andrew, with the same instrument of death, to use the language of the witness, 'sawed at her neck for some time,' until the head was almost severed from the body, and she fell dead without a struggle.

The witness stated that she then ran away to the house, and did not know what the prisoners did or where they went for some time afterwards.

This dreadful narrative of the witness was sustained by all the circumstantial evidence in the case, and by the testimony of all the other witnesses as to the collateral facts. Upon an examination of the position of the bodies of the children, and the wounds, and the appearance of the ground, it was found that everything corresponded with the statement of the witness. The body of the eldest lay upon her face, and the blood shewed that she must have fallen in that position, as a large quantity had flowed from the wound and was found immediately under the neck.

The traces of blood were also distinctly visible, shewing that she had staggered forward and described a semi-circle in her progress, as stated by the witness. The wounds too corresponded with her description, for whilst the gash in the throat of the eldest was smooth, and not more than two or three inches in length that of the youngest was ragged and uneven, and of much greater depth and extent.

Words cannot describe the feelings which were produced upon the bystanders as this dreadful narration progressed, particularly as the father and mother of the murdered children were obliged to be present. The deepest emotion pervaded the whole audience. The counsel were so much affected as to be compelled from time to time to suspend the examination, and the poor mother was so convulsed with agony, that she was obliged to be supported, half fainting, and sobbing as if her heart would break, from the court house.

A number of witnesses were examined, whose testimony went to establish the guilt of the prisoners, and the court accordingly pronounced them guilty. The girl Caroline was subsequently arraigned and tried. In consideration of her youth, and of the full disclosure she had made, and from regard to public policy, as well as from the inconclusive nature of the testimony, independently of her own evidence, the court acquitted Caroline, but bound her master over in the penalty of \$2000 for her good behaviour—in other words, for her transportation.

The two negroes convicted of the murder, are to be executed on the 25th inst.

ANECDOTE.—While travelling in Western Virginia, happening one day to be in a dry good store, situated in a small village, an old lady from the country came in. She purchased several articles of the clerk, and at length, observing a neatly painted pair of bellows hanging at a post, she inquired what it was. The clerk, perceiving that the old lady was something of a wag, informed her that it was a new fashioned fan which he lately received from the East, & at the same time taking the bellows down and puffing with it in his face, told her that was the mode of operation. The old lady repeated the operation on herself, and was so delighted with the new fan, that she purchased it forthwith and departed.

On Sunday our informant, the minister, had an appointment to preach at a school house in the neighboring county. The congregation being assembled, while the minister was in the act of reading the hymn, who should pop in but the old woman with her new fashioned fan, having taken her seat, immediately commenced puffing away in good earnest. The congregation knew not what to make of it; some smiled and some looked astonished, but the ludicrous prevailed over every thing else, and to such an extent, that the minister himself was obliged to stop reading, and hand the book to his brother in the desk. After the usual preliminary services, he rose to preach, but there sat conspicuously the old lady with the bellows in front, and a hand hold of each handle, the nose turned up towards her face, and with much self complacency pressed the gentle breeze into her face. What to do or how to proceed he knew not, for he could not cast his eyes over the congregation without meeting with the old lady. At length, summoning resolution and trying to feel the solemnity of the duty imposed upon him, he proceeded. He finished his discourse, but it cost him more effort than any before or since.—[Mount Vernon Watch.]

The following is related of Sir Colin Campbell by an English paper.

About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, Gen. Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named Ahmednuggur. It was taken by a most gallant escalade; in the thickest of the assault General Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the 'very lofty wall,' thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. Gen. Wellesley had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed by the fall; but hastened to enquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him, offered to attach him to his staff as Brigade-major, and from that hour, through all his fields and fortudes, even to the conquest of Paris, continued him in his personal family and friendship, and used sometimes to say that the first time he had ever seen him was in the air; that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell, Knight Commander of the Bath, a Major General in the army, and Governor of Nova Scotia.

THE MAELSTROM WHIRLPOOL.

Letter from a gentleman in Washington to Hon. A. B. Woodward, Judge of Middle Florida.

This wonderful phenomenon, that has excited the wonder and astonishment of the world, I have seen. There are few of my countrymen who have had the opportunity, in consequence of the situation of it being remote from any part of commerce, its

latitude and longitude I do not exactly recollect. It is situated between two islands, belonging to a group off the coast of Norway, called the Dow-in Staff Islands, between Drontheim (being the most northern point of commerce) and the North Cape. I suppose the latitude to be about 69 north, but will not be certain.

I had occasion some years since to navigate a ship from North Cape to Drontheim, nearly all the way between the Islands or rock and the main. On enquiring of my Norway Pilot, about the practicability of running near the whirlpool, he told me that with a good breeze it could be approached near enough for examination without danger. I at once determined to satisfy myself. We began to near it about 10 A. M. in the month of September, with a fine leading wind northwest. Two good seamen were placed at the helm, & the mate on the quarter-deck; all hands at their stations for working the ship, and the Pilot standing on the bowsprit, between the night heads. I went on the maintop sail yard, with a good glass. I had been seated but a few moments when my ship entered the dish of the whirlpool; the velocity of the water altered her course three points towards the centre, although she was going eight knots an hour through the water.

This alarmed me extremely; for a moment I thought destruction was inevitable. She, however, answered her helm sweetly, and we ran along the edge, the waves leaping around us in every form, while she danced gaily over them. The sensation I experienced are difficult to describe. Imagine to yourself an immense circle, running round, of a diameter of one and a half miles, the velocity increasing as it approximated towards the center, and gradually changing its dark blue color to white, foaming, tumbling, rushing to the vortex; very much concave, as much so as the water in a tunnel when half run out; the noise too, hissing, roaring, dashing—all pressing on the mind at once presenting the most awful, grand, solemn sight, I ever saw.

We were near it about eighteen minutes, and in sight of it about two hours. It is evidently a subterranean passage, that leads—the Lord knows where. From its magnitude I should not doubt that instant destruction would be the fate of a dozen of our largest ships, were they drawn in at the same moment. The pilot says that several vessels have been sucked down, and that whales also have been destroyed. The first I think probable enough, but I rather doubt the latter.—*Mich. Herald.*

As this is the season for Cider-making, a hint may be profitably taken, perhaps, from the following from the 'Maine Farmer.'

There are several modes adopted by farmers, to prevent their cider from becoming sour. One is, the putting in of mustard seed...about a gill to the barrel. For some reason or other, this prevents the acetic fermentation, and the cider remains free from that sourness, or hardness as it is sometimes called, which it otherwise would have. The different modes of refining cider, adopted by some who follow the business, depends undoubtedly on separating all unnecessary vegetable matter from the liquor, and checking the fermentation at the right time.

Farmers generally, have neither the time nor the skill to follow out all the operations required to do this, and hence the most of their cider becomes hard by the next summer after it is made.

We have been informed that the addition of Salt Petre, in the proportion of one quarter of a pound to the barrel, would not only prevent cider from becoming hard or sour, but even if added after it had changed, would restore it to a pleasant state again.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this from any experience which we had ourselves with it, but can see no good reason, why it should not succeed; nor can we discover any harm which it could do by any of the combinations which it would make with the cider to which it may be added.

There is a curious anecdote told about the first settling of Powual, Vt. and some of the adjoining towns, which is worth relating, as it goes to show how the character of a place is often formed by its first settlers. It is as follows: 'Mr. Robinson, who superintended the settling of the country, was a Presbyterian, and resided in Bennington. He was always sure to ascertain of what religion his purchaser was. If a Presbyterian, he would show him a farm in Bennington, if a Baptist, in Shaftsbury, if an Episcopalian, in Arlington; but if of no religion, Powual was the place. These towns have now been settled from sixty to seventy-five years! and yet the general character of each shows most clearly the original stamp fixed upon it by Mr. Robinson, the land-holder.'

FROM ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

MONDAY, August 13.

Lord Brougham moved the third reading of his Canada Indemnity Bill, which was seconded by the Duke of Wellington.

Lord Denman said it would be against common justice to pass the Bill. Yet he must confess that Lord Durham had far exceeded his powers in issuing the Ordinance. He acquitted Lord Durham of any improper intention—that nobleman undoubtedly thought he was doing what would be for the best, but he had exceeded all law and justice. He thought a Bill of Indemnity an unconstitutional proceeding. Parliament had no right to say to an injured man that he should not have redress against his injurer. If the wrongful acts of a public officer were justified by his good intentions, let him be indemnified out of the purse; but it was not right to prohibit the injured party from seeking redress.

Lord Brougham admitted the force of what Lord Denman had said, but, unfortunately, there was precedent for the Indemnity.

The bill was then passed.

House of Commons.

MONDAY, August 13.

Mr. Leader moved for a return of the names of the persons who had been convicted in Upper Canada of treason, misprision of treason, or felony, since October, 1837—the value of the personal property—the number of acres of real estate—the value of the houses, buildings, and lands, if any, belonging to such persons, forfeited to the Crown, the grants and sales, if any, of such property and estates—the names of the purchasers and of the grantees of such property and estates, and the value of the personal and real estates so forfeited, retained by the crown—and the amount or value of real and personal estate, if any, that has been granted by the Crown—to the widows, children and relatives of such persons—the names of such grantees. Agreed to.

CANADA INDEMNITY BILL.

A message from the Lords brought up bill.

Lord John Russell suggested that the bill should now be read a first and second time, and that the discussion should be taken on the question for going into Committee tomorrow.

Mr. Leader deprecated the course now proposed, and advertising to a letter from Mr. C. Buller, which appeared in a morning paper, said, that one more unconstitutional and disgraceful to the writer he never read. He now wished to know from the Noble Lord, in the first place, whether he intended to take the bill as it came down from the Lords, and in the next place whether any official despatches had been received from Lord Durham.

Lord J. Russell said he could not now state whether the House would or would not take the Bill as it had come down from the Lords. With respect to the other question, all he could say, was, that the substance of a despatch, received from Lord Durham, had been communicated to the other House, and would be communicated to this, if deemed necessary.

After a few words from Sir C. Grey, Lord Stanley, Sir W. Follett and Sir Geo. Grey,

The Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed.

TUESDAY, August 14.

The House went into committee on Lord Brougham's Canada Indemnity Bill. Lord John Russell said it was his intention to propose to the House, but very reluctantly, to assent to the Bill. In answer to the question, of Mr. Leader on Monday, he was now prepared to say, but again very reluctantly that he should propose no amendments to the Bill. At an earlier period of the session, he should do otherwise, but now he had no hope of carrying such amendments as he should like to propose, with any prospect of their succeeding in the other House.

Lord John Russell then went at large into a vindication of Lord Durham and his proceedings in Canada. We regret that we have room only for the following extracts from his speech:—

He felt that no doubt the responsibility was great...no doubt the Earl of Durham would feel that the responsibility was not only great but painful; but he (Lord John Russell) trusted that, supported as he hoped he would be, by the general concurrence of the Province of Canada—that, supported, as he thought he might expect to be, by Parliament, he would consider that he was bound to give to his country his services, unmindful of the attacks which might attend his course. Lord Durham was sensible—no man could be more so—when he undertook this duty—of the risk with which he undertook it, of the perilous nature of the difficulties attending the Government in Canada. He did not conceal from the public in general, his opinion of the arduous nature of the duty.

He (Lord John Russell) knew full well, that in the presence of those who were politically opposed to him, he did state that he trusted to their generous forbearance, when his conduct should come to be judged in this country. He (Lord John Russell) did think it would have been fair to say to him, if such was the intention, 'Count not upon our generous forbearance—this is an act of despotism—this is an act of giving extraordinary powers—it is incumbent on Parliament to watch every step—to judge with jealousy—to judge with harshness rather than commit a single word or syllable.' He (Lord John Russell) said

that if such was the intention, it would have been but just and manly to declare it. Such was not the conduct pursued, and he had no doubt that Lord Durham had framed this order in the full confidence and belief that his difficulties would be appreciated—that his measures would be indulgently viewed...by those who might receive intelligence.

With regard to those who were confined, first, in the time of Sir J. Colborne, it was a question which was much considered in Canada and in this country. It would have been possible to act with great severity and yet to have kept within the letter of the law. It would have been possible to defy the most caustical to find a blot in the proceedings of the Governor General, and yet he might have acted with great severity. He would say how that might have been done. The law, with regard to Juries, had undergone a change within the last few years. A law had been adopted with regard to Juries, which had expired a year or two only. The law having expired, it would be possible, according to the strict letter of the law, to summon a Jury, which would have chiefly consisted, not of inhabitants of the Province of Montreal, but of those who had been engaged in hostilities against the insurgents, and who were most inflamed with revenge and animosity. It would have been possible to summon such a Jury; and it could not be doubted, that, in clear acts of rebellion...acts clearly proved against persons of being seen in arms, many of those who were then in prison would have been convicted and found guilty. What was to forbid a person of sanguinary disposition from acting on these verdicts and executing capital sentences?

And yet he did say that, if by such conduct, if by summoning such a jury, which could not have impugned, except upon those large grounds of general justice and equity which ought always to be regarded, any persons had been condemned to death, and had lost their lives, although no lawyer could have been found to say that the letter of the law did not bear out Lord Durham, yet he should have felt less able to vindicate him at that moment than he did now, when he knew that, in spite of illegality...in spite of informality...in spite of violation of principle, if you will—he had taken a course which, while it had been looked upon by the British inhabitants as one of mistaken and of generous lenity, yet was one which he thought consulted the views of the mass, and conducted to the safety of the province and the interests of her Majesty's Empire. With these impressions upon his mind, he asked the House at once to pass this Bill of Indemnity, limited as it was, but telling them at the same time, that when the time came, he should be prepared, not indeed to say that the terms and words of the Ordinances passed by the Earl of Durham were altogether to be justified—but that, looking at the conduct of the Earl of Durham as a whole—believing him to be animated by the deepest zeal for the welfare of the country—believing likewise that he wished to avoid anything which could be construed into unnecessary severity—he should be ready to take part with him—he should be ready to bear his share of the responsibility which was to be incurred in these difficult circumstances.—(Cheers.)

And he did say, that if that province was preserved to this country—that if, that insurrection being suppressed, the punishment of death could be altogether avoided in practice—and that if there should be restored to these provinces the enjoyment of a free constitution—he should then say that no invective, no sophistry, that no accumulation of circumstances, and that no bitterness of sarcasm, accompanied by professions of friendship—(cheering from the ministerial benches) and thereby attempting to disguise, but not in fact disguising, the petty and personal feelings which were at the bottom of all these attacks, would prevent the noble Earl from having deserved well of his country, well of his Sovereign, and well of all posterity.

Lord Stanley replied, admitting that Lord Durham's intentions were good, but insisting that his acts were illegal, and urging upon the House the necessity of coming to some decision as to the actual extent of his powers.

Mr. Leader attacked Lord Durham's whole course with great severity. He referred particularly to the seizure of a press in Montreal, on which had been reprinted an article from the Westminster Review, written by Mr. Hill. He denied that the parties banished to Bermuda had confessed themselves guilty of treason. He had a copy of their application, from which he read some extracts. They confessed that they had rebelled, not against the person or government of her Majesty, but against the bad colonial administration; and declared that they had never taken up arms, except in self defence. Mr. Leader then attacked Lord Durham's appointments, & especially that of Mr. Thom, Editor of the Montreal Herald, whom he called, 'the most violent sanguinary-minded party man in all Canada.'

The debate was continued at great length by Mr. Leader, Mr. Hawes, Sir William Follet, Sir E. Sugden, Sir Charles Grey and others; and the Bill was reported without amendments, to be read a third time on the 15th.

Wednesday, Aug. 15.

Col. Sibthorp asked if it was true that an additional force had been ordered to Canada.

Lord John Russell said that one Regiment

in Nova Scotia had been ordered to Canada, at the request of Lord Durham.

Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the Canada Indemnity Bill. Mr. Leader made a speech in explanation, in consequence of incorrect reports of his former speech in some of the papers.

Dr. Lushington declared that he should vote against the Bill. He was not satisfied that there had been any violation of law by Lord Durham; but he was satisfied that the course pursued by Lord Durham was highly expedient and proper, even if not strictly legal.

The debate was continued at some length and finally the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

Mr. Leader presented petitions for the full and free pardon of the twenty-three individuals included in Lord Durham's Ordinance.

The Members were then summoned to the House of Lords, to hear her Majesty's speech; and on their return the House was formally prorogued.

House of Lords.

Thursday, Aug. 16.

This being the day appointed for the prorogation of Parliament by her Majesty in person, considerable anxiety was manifested to witness the proceedings, especially as regards the interior of the House of Lords.

At twenty minutes past two the salute of cannon announced her Majesty's arrival at the entrance, and very shortly afterwards the flourish of trumpets told the Peers that the Queen was then approaching.

The Queen having robed in the inner library, which is used on these occasions for that purpose, the trumpets announced that her Majesty was about entering the House, and the Heralds immediately passed in, followed by the Lord Steward and other officers of the Household. The Lord Chancellor preceded her Majesty, as well as the Earl Marshal, the Earl of Shaftsbury, the Lord Great Chamberlain, &c. Her Majesty's train was borne by the Pages in Waiting. Viscount Melbourne stood on her Majesty's left, bearing the Sword of State, and the Earl of Shaftsbury, the Cap of Maintenance.

Her Majesty, in her usual distinct and emphatic manner, read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

The disturbances and insurrections which had unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada, have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope, that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of Government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions, towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

I have observed, with much satisfaction, the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of imprisonment for debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the Established Church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the Bill for the relief of the destitute poor of Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

I trust, likewise, that the Act which you have passed, relating to the compositions of tithes in Ireland, will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I cannot sufficiently thank you for your despatch and liberality, in providing for the expenses of my Household, and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown.

I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the Civil List and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satisfactory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective countries, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.

After the delivery of the Speech the Lord Chancellor again knelt, and received her Majesty's commands relative to the pe-

riod of the prorogation, which his Lordship thus announced:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the 11th day of October next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 11th day of October.

The Queen then rose and descended the steps of the Throne, preceded the same way as on entering by the Great Officers of State.

The Speaker and the Members of the Commons then retired, as well as the Peers and Peeresses who were present during the proceedings.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, OCTOBER 2, 1838.

In the history of public men, combinations of circumstances sometimes arise which subject them to the greatest difficulty in forming a decision on what course of several it is best to pursue. In such circumstances the Earl of Durham is at present placed. He accepted the governorship of this colony with the express understanding of ministers and the positive declaration of Parliament that he was clothed with unlimited power. Every thing was left to his discretion, and unbounded means were given him to establish all that his mind suggested. Such at least, was the tenor of the debates on the Suspension Bill, and such were the implied effects of the Act. Parliament, however, has grown jealous of the extensive powers conferred by its own act, and has declared a portion of his Excellency's proceedings in virtue of the suspension act, illegal. The ministry, with a baseness peculiar to Whig radicals, and treachery unparalleled in the history of party, have joined in the halloo against the Earl. His authority has received a heavy blow, and his popularity at home a heavier. His character having become public property will be freely discussed, but whether it will be lessened or enhanced in public opinion, will depend upon his Excellency's present determination. We believe that he has resolved to give up his office and return to England immediately, but the future historian will canvas the propriety of the step.

Regarding the step, as a personal matter, between the noble Earl and the ministry, no one has room for doubt that his only course is to resign. But taking a more comprehensive view, & considering it both with relation to the effects to result to the mother country, to the North American colonies, to Canada and also to his Lordship's future life, we think there is great room for deliberation. His appointment to the office was not according to the common course of diplomatic affairs, for to the request of the responsible ministers was superadded the personal desire of the Sovereign. The Earl, therefore, ought to make it a point of honor to hold to his commission, through good report and bad report, unless formally recalled, as long as his Sovereign's opinion of his qualifications remains undiminished, which, notwithstanding her official sanction of the declaratory act, every one knows is the case. Her Majesty had definite objects in sending a high commissioner. The Earl undertook the accomplishment of those objects by accepting the commission on him so honorably conferred. These were the permanent adjustment of the affairs of British America in general, & the restoration of permanent tranquillity to Lower Canada. Now the temporary banishment of a few scoundrels legal or illegal, if no higher punishment in any event was intended, had no effect whatever upon those objects, however much his Lordship might suppose it to have on the armed truce, as we may call it, at present existing in this province. The nature of his enquiries and the scope of his measures were not, and could not be, changed by it. The humane and generous principle of saving murderers, robbers and traitors, was as strongly in the eyes of the contemptible trucklers at home as it was in the mind of Lord Durham here. They were at variance only as to the means. On this ground, then, the general current of his policy was rather strengthened than weakened. The singleness of purpose with which he accepted of the commission, ought to urge him on to its completion. His enemies have basely taken advantage of one false move for the purpose of shaking public confidence in his whole career. His friends have perfidiously joined with them; but the victory that seems so nearly within their grasp, is yet within his Lordship's power to wrest from them. But the battle must be fought in Canada, if he transfer the scene to England it is lost.

The great questions are yet undecided. The time necessary to acquire information to devise, to deliberate, and determine, is far from passed. It can scarcely be said to be begun. If his enemies succeed in driving him from his post, they have him at advantage; but if his Lordship manfully maintain it until he shall have finished his preliminary inquiries and stamped the results upon the regenerated, or rather created, empire of America, the illegal banishment of the prisoners, will sink into insignificance. We do not hesitate to affirm that the game of his enemies can be disconcerted only by his remaining, until the full and finished picture of his administration can be exhibited. His Excellency has repeatedly expressed his belief that he can restore us to a flourishing condition, and give an impulse to British America which it never felt before. It is from these declarations that his political opponents have taken the alarm.

They have confidence enough in his talents to believe that he can make good his promises, and they doubtless foresee his consequent increased popularity and influence at home. If they succeed in making him throw up his commission in disgust, their aim is accomplished. But his Excellency, by coolness, by perseverance, by controul over the first dictates of pride, has it in his power to ruin their expectations.

The opportunity now is more favorable than it has been since his arrival. The people are disgusted with the conduct of his assailants, and are more disposed to rally round him, than at any time previous.

They have too much generosity not to resent the unfeeling party spirit and personal jealousy which hurry men to sacrifice the interests of their country, from motives of private spleen. The chord has been touched. His Lordship has it now in his power to bind the confidence of the loyalists to his administration, by declaring his readiness to stand by them, notwithstanding what has taken place across the Atlantic.

From all appearances people are justified in inferring that another attempt will be made next winter to murder and rob the loyalists. If such turn out to be the case the policy of the Townships must be altered from that of last winter. The ineffectual harassing plan of watching day after day and night after night, is not the one to bring about a speedy termination to the struggle. The Township militia must take more active measures. Guarding our own localities is so far well, but our property will be best secured by keeping the enemy at a distance. We must make descents into the French parishes, and teach them, that the evils of a war, which they themselves will have forced us into, are to fall more heavily upon them than before. If we are to be compelled for another winter to abandon our farms and our necessary occupations, we must inflict such punishment upon those that force us as will afford us some prospect of peace hereafter. Above all every act of aggression committed by the God-forsaken sympathisers across the line must be followed by prompt and severe retaliation. To nothing else is the sympathy of last winter to be attributed, but the feeling of security that, however atrocious might be the conduct of the sympathisers, however extensive the plunder or however frequent the murders which their means procured, they themselves were safe in property and person. But it shall be no longer so. The government has given us no redress for the past, and will give none for the future, it is for us to take ample justice ourselves for every injury. If our neighbours be intent on a border war, we can assure them that it will no longer be confined to one side of the line. An energetic reprisal will be worth more than a thousand protocols.

We warn the loyalists in time that they will be called to more active duties than last winter, and it is necessary that their fighting irons be in good condition. The damp air of the fall soon rusts the musket, if not daily looked to. Scour up your pieces, and look well to the polish and oiling of the locks; make additional cartridges yourselves, without troubling government for supplies; run up all the spare lead into bullets, and if that is deficient, cut up nails and then iron rods to supply its place. The day or the hour when you may require them no man knoweth. But be ye ready.

A report was current in this vicinity, on Sunday last, that a quantity of horsemen's pistols and swords had been taken on Caldwell's Manor, but it turns out not to be true.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR,—How goes the ship of State? And how does the helmsman discharge his duty? These are questions of surpassing moment to all the dwellers in the land.

The present measures of the Provincial Government are calculated to have a very decided influence upon the destinies of the Province for some little time at least; but for how long, depends upon what they are. The state of the Province, in the view of your humble servant, is as follows:—The population is divided into two races, French and English, and each completely opposed to the other in every thing, constituting a principle of government. The French hate the condition of a colonial dependency. The English are pleased with it. The two races, so differing, regard each other with an undisguised hatred. No political measure which pleases one party meets with any degree of approbation from the other. Therefore, any scheme, which has for its object the quieting and pacification of the Province, by bringing the two races together to act with mutual forbearance to each other, is as perfectly futile as to project railroads to the moon. The two parties may in many things be both wrong; but the general principles, of one party must of necessity come nearer right than the other. Now the only remedy for the difficulties in the country, I conceive to be the support and encouragement of one party until it predominates and overcomes the other. If British connexion and the general principles of the British government are worth fostering, let the party be supported that would adhere to them. Let them be strengthened by additions, and the removal of present burdens, and they will flourish like 'the green bay tree,' and repay a thousand fold for their culture.

The great, good and benevolent theory of government, based upon the virtue & intelligence of mankind can never be brought to bear upon the mixed multitude composing the population of Lower Canada. A homogeneous and intelligent population might bear the experiment. The theory might be theoretically beautiful, but in Lower Canada it would of necessity be practically absurd.

The Governor General is represented by our public Journals, in general, as being engaged with the help of commissioners, in concocting measures for the future government of the province. The establishment of Registry offices, Municipal regulations for parishes, &c. a Bankrupt law, commutation of Feudal tenures and the granting of Waste Lands, are all subjects under consideration. Now with this array of measures, (all of which I grant are of the utmost importance to a quiet, peaceful, thriving country,) it is attempted to stop the mouth of the inquirer. And he is told to 'have confidence in Lord Durham.' 'Throw off,' say they, 'the gloomy apprehensions that now disturb your minds; in the projected measures of the noble Earl we are confident of an alleviation, if not a removal of many of our hardships.' All this may sound well to the ear, but I would consider some security for my head of more consequence than the registration of a mortgage. An assurance of quiet and the safety of our present possessions would be far preferable to the prospective advantages to be derived from all the promised cogitations of his Lordship and his commissioners. The measures spoken of are for a quiet, peaceful, thriving country. But in Lower Canada, cutting throats will be in fashion between this and six month's end.

There must, inevitably, be a collision between the two races composing the population. Either the government must put down the enemies of British connexion or they will attempt to put down their opponents. Already are the evidences of projected violence fast thickening upon the friends of British connexion. 'Where is the remedy for all this?' Will our public Journalists reply—'In our present Governor General, the Earl of Durham?' The Earl of Durham, (so far as I have any knowledge of his political character,) has always been represented as an ultra-liberal, favouring the extension of popular privileges in the economy of Government in Great Britain. The general correctness of such doctrines I need not here discuss. It is enough for my purpose that they are totally inapplicable to the present state of Lower Canada, and totally incompatible with Lower Canada and British connexion. How far the Earl of Durham is capable of divesting himself of pre existing theories & prejudices in the administration of the government of Lower Canada, I am unable to tell. I am certain that ultra-liberalism & a disregard for legal justice strongly characterized the only act of importance which has either graced or disgraced his government.

Lord Durham shall have my confidence when he earns it. CASSIUS.
St. Armand, 27th Sept., 1838.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Durham, Governor General of the British North American Provinces, &c. &c. &c.

In approaching your Lordship on the eve of our departure from Quebec, we beg unanimoously to offer to your Lordship the expression of our highest respect, and of the deep concern with which we have heard of your Lordship's rumoured intention to resign the Government of these Provinces.

The duties of the mission with which we have been intrusted by the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and the frankness of communication permitted by your Lordship, have brought us into acquaintance with your Lordship's feelings and views in relation to British North America; and irresistibly impressed our minds with the conviction, that your Lordship cherishes an ardent desire to elevate the Colonies committed to your Government, and entertains conceptions calculated to render that desire effective.

In a review of the short period of the Government under your Lordship's personal direction, we behold your Lordship, with that feeling so congenial to Englishmen which turns with repugnance to the shedding of blood on the scaffold blending mercy with justice; while returning tranquillity had already rewarded an administration conducted without the sacrifice of human life; and we were aware that improved laws and institutions were in preparation, which under a Government, firm, mild and impartial, gave to the future the reasonable prospect of restored confidence and renovated prosperity.

For the Provinces with which we are more personally connected, we saw in the warm interest, the enlightened and comprehensive views, and extensive powers of your Lordship, the dawning of vigour and improvement hitherto unknown. With your Lordship's departure, those anticipations will, we fear, fade away; but although it should be our lot to see these Provinces continue feeble and nerveless, compared with the condition at which their natural advantages entitle them to aim, yet shall we ever remember, with gratitude the Statesman who, exalted in the first rank, and treading on the highest eminences of political life in our common country hesitated not at the call of his sovereign with disinterested zeal, to undertake an office of unparalleled difficulty, and has given to distant territories the benefit of his enlarged experience and vigorous conception. Your Lordship's comprehensive mind has opened to our view the animating prospect of great public improvements advancing our common welfare, and which will ever associate your Lordship's name with the highest prosperity of the Colonies.

We are unwilling to abandon the hope, that your Lordship may yet continue in the administration of your high office. Under any circumstances we beg to assure your Lordship, that our most ardent wishes for the happiness of the Countess of Durham; your Lordship and family, will accompany you through life.

J. W. Johnston, Member of the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia.

James B. Uniacke, Member for County of Cape Breton, and member of council.

William Young, Member of Assembly for the county of Inverness.

M. B. Almon.
Deputations from Nova Scotia.

Charles Simonds, Member of the executive council & speaker of the assembly of New Brunswick.

Harry Peters, Legislative council.

A. Botsford, Member of Executive and Legislative councils.

Hugh Johnson, Member of the executive council & house of Assembly.

James Kirk.
John Robertson.
Deputation from New Brunswick.

T. H. Haviland, Member of executive & legislative councils.

George Dalrymple, Speaker of the house of assembly.

Joseph Pope, Member of assembly for Prince county.

Deputation from Prince Edward Island.
Quebec, 22d September, 1838.

To which Address, His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer...

It is impossible for me to express to you in language sufficiently strong, the feelings of gratitude and pleasure with which I have received this address. Representing, as you do so worthily, the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, this high proof of your confidence in me, and approbation of the principles on which my Administration has been conducted, is most gratifying to me.

I assumed the Government of the North American Provinces, with the predetermination to provide for the future welfare and prosperity of them all; never doubting that such a provision would be the best, nay, the only, real security for their permanent connection with the British Crown. In communications which have taken place between us, and from which I have derived equal pleasure and information, you have

been fully apprised of my views and intentions. These you have appreciated and recognized in a manner for which I can never be sufficiently grateful. I have, indeed, had a difficult and laborious duty to perform. The result of my endeavours, however, is one of which I need not be ashamed. In the short space of little more than three months, I have seen tranquillity restored, and confidence reviving. I have caused substantial justice to be administered, tempered by mercy. I have carefully examined, with a view to reformation, all the institutions of the province more immediately committed to my charge; and I was on the point of promulgating such laws, as would have afforded protection to all those great British interests which had been too long neglected. I had also, as you well know, devoted the most careful attention to all subjects which could affect the general interests of all the colonies, and had brought nearly to maturity the plan which I intended in the first instance for the consideration of the Provinces, and eventually of the Cabinet and the Imperial Parliament. In this, I trust, useful course, I have been suddenly arrested by the interference of a branch of the British Legislature, in which the responsible advisers of the crown have deemed it their duty to acquiesce. Under these circumstances, I have but one step to take—to resign that authority, the exercise of which has thus been so weakened as to render it totally inadequate to the grave emergency which alone called for its existence.

Be assured, however, of this, gentlemen, that this unexpected and abrupt termination of the official connection which united me with the North American Provinces, will not weaken in my mind the feelings of deep interest which I shall ever take in their fate, or render me less anxious to devote every faculty of my mind, every influence I may possess, to the advancement of their interests, and to the establishment, on the most lasting foundation of their welfare and prosperity.

We mentioned a day or two ago, that the racing mania had extended as far as Sandwich, U. C. but we were not aware that the sport was so extensively patronised by the habitants as we since have learned it is. No fewer than five meetings for this ostensible purpose have taken place within the past four weeks in the County of the Lake of Two Mountains, at St. Henri, Terrebonne, Rousseau St. Jean, St. Lin, and St. Scholastique. The last was held on Monday, and no fewer than three thousand people were present. The rebel ringleaders who have been ejected from jail are the principal racers, and the meetings are called and held for the sole purpose of preaching treason, and disseminating falsehood. The liberated rebels boast that they did not commit any crime, and that is the sole reason why they were not punished. [Mon. Her.]

Yesterday an enlightened free and equal American citizen named Ackers, was brought into town charged with attempting to seduce one of the soldiers stationed at Laprairie to desert, offering him a good saddle horse to secure his escape. The soldier very properly got him arrested, when he offered a hundred dollars to be released, but without effect. Saved him right.—lb.

Indian wars.—The people of Missouri are deeply apprehensive of the near approach of a general outbreak among the Indians. Let the United States Treasury be taxed for a couple of Indian wars, one in Florida and one in Missouri and we shall have our candle lighted at both ends with a vengeance.

79th HIGHLANDERS.—The united services of nine men of the 79th Highlanders, about to be discharged at Chatham, amount to 363 years...they are all Waterloo men, some of them were present at the battle of Copenhagen, and shared in the glories of the Peninsular war. There are only two officers and five men remaining in the regiment who were at Waterloo.—[Scotsman, July 16.]

Died,
At her residence in Stukely, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Paterson, consort of the late Samuel Wihard, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

Notice
The subscriber would inform the public, and especially his old customers, that he has fitted up his shop, and is now prepared to accommodate all such as may call for any thing in his line of business. Axes manufactured and polished as usual or repaired on the shortest notice.
ISAAC TABOR.
Bedford, Oct. 2d 1838.

Notice.
The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed the present season at the Factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, all colours, (except Indigo Blue.)
10d per yd. cash down,
1s per yd. payable the ensuing winter,
1s 3d per yd. after that time.
Fulling, Shearing (once,) and pressing,
5d per yd. cash down,
6d per yd. payable the ensuing winter,
7d per yd. after that time.
Flannels all colours.
7d per yd. cash down,
8d per yd. payable the ensuing winter,
9d per yd. after that time.
Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.
Bedford, Sept. 21 1838.

Lost.

On or about the 22d of last sept. a note of hand of the amount of 14 dollars drawn in favor of George Cook, and signed by Robert Buck, payable ten days from date. Whoever will return, or give information where said note can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.
GEORGE COOK.
Farnham, October 2, 1838.

New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,
Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas,
do. Introduction to do.
do. Village School Geography for beginners.
Comstock's Com. School Philosophy.
do. do. Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)
Adams's, Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.
Porter's Rhetorical Reader.
Emerson's 1st, 2d, & 3d Class Readers
Olney's, Malt-Brans, Parley's & Halls Geography.
Kirkam's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar.
Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History.
Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.
do. Sequel to do. do.
Walker's Dictionary.
Worcester's do. Webster's do.
Murray's English Reader.
Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.
Levise's French Grammar.
Neugent's French Dictionary.
Palmer's, Perrin's Tables.
Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.
Adam's, Gould's, Latin Grammar.
Jacobs Latin Reader.
Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.
Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.
Barret's Geography of the Heavens.
Bibles of all sizes, Testaments.
Rollins' Ancient History.
Josephus' Works, Memoirs of Hannah More.
Hannah More's Works.
Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.
Village Testament, Hymn Books.
Prayer Books, Handel and Haydn, and Boston Academy's collection of Music.
History of Ferdinand and Isabella.
Shakespeare's Works, Brown's Concordance.
Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax.
Water colors, Maps of the Western States.
Visiting cards, Card cases.
Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.
Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.
Purchasers, are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.
JAMES RUSSELL,
St Albans, Vermont, Oct. 2 1838.

Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash
HORACE LIVINGSTON.
St. Albans, 10th Sept, 1838.

OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.
Sept. 11th 1838.

Bark

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber,
PLINY WOODBRY

Notice.

WHEREAS my son Leonard, has left my house without the least provocation, this is to forbid each & every person from harboring or trusting him, as I shall be under the necessity of prosecuting any one for so doing.
PHILIP TITTEMORE.
Cooksville, Sept. 17, 1838.

Wanted.

200 LABOURERS upon the Prairie Sections of the Central Railroad, crossing the Illinois River at the village of Peru, LaSelle County Illinois, for which twenty Dollars per month will be paid in State Paper, or Eastern funds and pay every month by State Agents; the location is on a dry prairie and very healthy, and plenty of lands to be had in the vicinity of the work at \$1 25 cents per acre and only 90 miles from Chicago at the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the above opportunity will find the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to Chicago, much the cheapest and quickest Route.
HARKNESS BIGELOW & SMITH, Contractors.
August 26, 1838.

Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia,' and for Sale VERY LOW for Cash, by
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, for cash, a few barrels of first rate PORK, by the barrel or pound,
WALTER FARNHAM.
St. Armand, July 24, 1838.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of land...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Philipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BED OF MARLE is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.
A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.
A Barn 30 by 40 feet.
and,
A Barn 30 by 60 feet.
together with
A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.
LODERICK P. STREITE.
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the pasture of the subscriber, on the 16th instant, a brown French MARE; 8 or 9 years old; with a star in the forehead, one ear cropped, and short foretop. Whoever will return or give information where she may be found, will be handsomely rewarded.
SHUBEL SMITH.
St. Armand East, August 21, 1838.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against carrying away saws or any other matter from within the enclosures of the subscriber, on pain of being prosecuted for trespass.
JAMES REID.
Freilighsburg, August 13, 1838.

Spring Goods

J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.
Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to commend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales; an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH
Agent for Canada.

Mississkoui Bay, Ju , 23, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

Hay,

H. M. CHANDLER.
Freilighsburg, 24th July 1838. 3 w.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by
J. B. SEYMOUR.
Freilighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas,
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,
Glass, &



Hard-ware,
Grass Scythes,
Cradling do.,
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts Sulphur, astor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices...for the days of Auld Lang Syne.

JOHN E. CHURCH
Churchville July 9, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of **White, Hagar & Co.** Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. **E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.**

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; and begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands. He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting...in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.

Freelingsburg, May, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to **SELL** or **LET** to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for **SALE** or **LET** in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)



To Emigrants and others in search of Land for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of an extent from 50 Acres upwards.—These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of **VICTORIA**, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada.

Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr. **ABRAHAM FRELIGH;**

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience. **WOOL** will be carded at the following rates, viz.

4 cents per pound, cash down—
4 cents payable the ensuing winter—
5 cents after that time.

Persons entrusting property to his charge may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds of produce received in payment for work done. Bedford, May 20th, 1838.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fives, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers, and ear picks; guard chains, beads hook and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

JUST received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 29th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

To the Inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to all the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of **DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq.**, who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society
W. F. CURRY,
General agent.
Missiskoui, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.

Persons found trespassing on lot number 3, in the second range of Dunham, formerly known as the Bass lot, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law.

JAMES BADGER.

Dunham, 6th August, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Wet and Dry Groceries,
Crocery,
Glass and Hardware,
Cast Steel, Nails,
Nail Rods,
Drugs and Medicines,
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even **POTATOES** in any quantity, if delivered at **L. LEAVENS' & Co.** Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay **CASH** we would say to them—call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.

Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

To Rent.



FOR a term of years, the farm-carried on by the subscriber; and also the farm adjoining it, situated in the township of Dunham, upon which will be put 10 Cows and 40 sheep. Rent to be paid semi-annually. Possession will be given on the 1st April next, and the person wishing will have an opportunity to plough the present fall.—Satisfactory security will be required. For further particulars enquire of

J. CHAMBERLIN.

Freelingsburg, 20th August, 1838.

WOOLLEN FACTORY.

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool...

Coloured cloths, of all kinds at two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St Armand, May 22d 1838.

James Russell,
BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

&
Blank-Book
Manufacturer,

St. Albans,
Vt.,

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon Peter Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freelingsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Missiskoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

14th May, 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has without any just provocation left my bed and board and is and has been living with a Mr. Devitt in Stanbridge, to his disgrace and shame, he being the cause of her quitting her family and leaving several small children entirely destitute of a mother's protection and care.—And as she refuses to return to me, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring her as I am determined to prosecute those who shall be found doing it.

J. H. WESSHER.

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

RURAL REPOSITORY.

Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Moral and sentimental Tales, original Communications, Biography, amusing Miscellany, humorous and historical anecdotes, poetry, etc. etc.

On Saturday, the 24th of June, 1837, will be issued the first number of the Fourteen Volume (5th New Series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgements to all contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have afforded him from the commencement of his publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan, and published in the same form as heretofore, and no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.

The Rural Repository will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and useful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crosssett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M. Philipsburg.
Galloway Freligh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome.
Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm Hickok Cooksville,
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freelingsburg, all payments must be made.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods;
Groceries,
Hardware,
Crocery,



DRUGS,
—AND—
medicines

And in addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery,
Carrageen, or Irish Moss,
Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few
Evan's Lancets,
Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for Cash, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c.
Philipsburg, July 3d 1838.

Tin Ware FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. &c. Have troughs made to order.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, so secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD,

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of

Cabinet ware & Chairs.

Wm. HICKOK.

Cooksville, May, 1838.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of the hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cts. drawn by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cts. drawn also by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same,

P. COWAN.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

Look At This

All persons indebted to me, by note or book account, must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost.

ANSON KEMP.

St. Armand, 26th June, 1838.

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine **SHEEP**; branded E. J. S., and tails out close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work

entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangement. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentlemen's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the million.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and diadictic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be **THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.**

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription